## REFERENCES

## AND REVIEWS

FEVER CURVE AS AN INDICATOR FOR STEROID THERAPY IN MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS—J. A. Gold. Dis. Chest—Vol. 40:171 (Aug.) 1961.

The author believes that the secondary temperature spike in patients with tuberculous meningitis is most likely to cause further spread of the disease, or an impending fatal complication. The steroid schedule ranged from 20 to 40 mg. of prednisolone for 1 to 2 weeks, with gradual decrease for an additional 4- to 8-week period.

NEUROSURGERY, THE PUBLIC AND THE LAW-J. G. Love. J. Neurosurg.-Vol. 18:567 (Sept.) 1961.

In this presidential address before the Harvey Cushing Society the author concerns himself with the physician-patient relationship, with particular attention to its medicolegal aspects. Counselling the seriously-ill patient and his family, use of "heroic" measures to prolong life, the specter of malpractice, prescription of special tests and x-rays, relations with public media and testimony in court are among the problems discussed.

HUMAN NERVE ROOT CYSTS—D. T. Smith. J. Neurosurg.—Vol. 18:654 (Sept.) 1961.

One hundred consecutive autopsies of the human spinal canal with histological examination of the spinal nerve roots and dorsal ganglia have shown cyst formations in 9 per cent of the cases. These occur from the rostral thoracic segments to the sacral segments. Their size, distribution, and morphology would seem to indicate that they result from a hydrostatic mechanism associated with a defect at the dorsal root-ganglia junction. Their frequency of occurrence and lack of associated symptoms would indicate that they are usually not associated with nerve root pain syndromes.

Physiologic Control of Conception with Norethyno-DREL: CLINICAL Experience—J. A. Morris, Jr. Amer. J. Obstet. Gynec.—Vol. 82:428 (Aug.) 1961.

Fifty highly fertile patients, 17 to 44 years of age, from the obstetric and gynecologic clinic of Fitzsimons Army Hospital were treated with 19-norethynodrel through 204 menstrual cycles over a period of 1 to 14 months. Effective contraception appears to have been obtained in 47 of these patients; three patients were therapeutic failures. The pharmacological, metabolic, and biological effects of this highly potent, orally administered, progestational compound have been reviewed. Multiple serial biopsies illustrate the peculiar histopathological changes associated with long-term therapy.

PSYCHIATRIC TEAMS—R. Crawshaw and W. Key. Arch. Gen. Psychiat.—Vol. 5:397 (Oct.) 1961.

Psychiatric teams were considered historically and operationally. A review of literature reveals definition of teams by membership, goals, and psychological structure. Operation of teams involves problems in membership, leadership, communication, and interdisciplinary understanding. Typical team problems, with solutions, are given. Psychiatric teams have a generic life which can be followed and fostered.

(Continued on Page 63)



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